## FOREBODING OF WAR.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION REGARDED AS CRITICAL.

The Strained Relations Between the Great Powers Will Probably Result in a Conflict-Mr. Sexton's Condition

LONDON, Dec. 30 .- The conviction is rapidly solidifying that the already strained relations of the various European powers with one another are fast becoming unbear-able, and that the irksome ties and barriers must soon be swept aside, with the inevitable consequence of bloodshed. The Standard, discussing the situation in an exceedingly serious strain, concludes that there must be an armed struggle on the continent in the near future, or else there must be on the part of weaker powers an abject submission to the will of the stronger. Nothing in the nature of a middle course, the Standard believes, will suffice, while a continuance

the nature of a middle course, the Standard believes, will suffice, while a continuance of the present state of things must necessarily lead to the backruptcy of the leading European powers, both in bone and sinew and finances.

Sir A. Paget, British ambassador to Vienna, who has been in London several days, pold a visit to the foreign office this alternoon, and spent three hours in consultation with various prominent officials in the department, one hour of which time was devoted to a private conference with Lord Salisbury. The ambassador is on the eve of his return to Vienna, and will bear with him to his post of duty important dispatches particularizing the views of the British government on the present crists. Those documents are understood to convey to the Austrian governmentintimation that England will support the triple alliance against Russia, but to stipulate that the integrity of Turkey must remais inviolate.

The condition of Thomas Sexton is critical. The crists of his disease is not past. A large number of persons called at his spartments to day to ascertain his condition and to proffer sympathy, but no one was admitted to his bedeide.

It is asserted that Judge O'Hagan's reason for refusing to concur with his fellow-land commissioners in ordering a reduction of the Irish rents, averaging 1 per cent., was not that the reduction was too great, as has been claimed by the tory newspapers, but that he did not regard the proposed decrease as sufficient. It is expected that the discussion to which the action of the commission has given rise will impel Judge O'Hagan to make public over his own signature his reasons for opposing the decision of his colleagues.

M. Neldoff, Russian ambassador at Constantinople, has applied for a private audience with the suitan.

The sultan of Zanzibar has conceded to the British East African Association for fifty years sovereignty over the territory between Port Wagner and Vitu, a distance of thirty five kilometers. This will facilitate the opening of routes to Victoria Ny

and shows that England is desirous of founding a colony.

The proposal to permit Jews to reside in Russia has been rejected.

Ex. Secretary Etlenne declares that a division of the New Hebrides between France and England is the only logical solution of the question.

The Kildyrast blacksmiths and harness makers have received letters threatening them with death if they do any work for the police or those under boycott. The blacksmiths have refused work from the interdicted persons.

blacksmiths have refused work from the interdicted persons.

Five persons were sentenced at Newmarket to-day to three months' imprisonment at hard labor for attending a suppressed meeting of the league. Appeals were taken.

Dr. Mackenzie, who has returned to London, takes an optimistic view of the German crown prince's case.

The Duke of Torlonia, syndic of Rome, has been dismissed for requesting the vicar of Rome to convey the city's jubilee greetings to the pope.

DON WANTS TO RULE FRANCE.

Paris, Dec. 30.—Don Carlos, in reply to

Pants, Dec. 30.—Don Carlos, in reply to an address from a French "loyalist delega-tion" which recently waited upon him, said that although devoting himself to the service of Spain he reserved his rights to the French throne as head of the Bourbon

family.

Don Carlos enjoined the delegation to trust in Providence and not take part in revolutions, which he declared to be ruinous to both church and state.

GREMANY DESIROUS OF PEACE

BEHLIN, Dec. 30.—The National Zeitung, in an article on the political situation, says: "Germany neither expects nor desires war. Prince Bismarck has thrown into the scale Prince Bismarck has thrown into the scale the declaive word in favor of peace. It is hardly probable that Russia will be in a position to force a war upon Germany and her alties. The chances are, therefore, that peace will prevail, although this peace cannot be taken as synonymous with the restoration of European tranquility, a fact for which Russia must answer to the world."

Emperor William has conferred on the crown prince of Greece the decoration of the Black Eagle.

The inhabitants of the Zeta valley are suffering from famine. Great distress prevaile.

GOULD MAY BE INDICTED. Bis Kansas Pacific Transactions Were Criminal.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 .- District Attorney Martine to-day transferred the matter of the complaint of Lawyer De Lancey, on behalf f certain of the first mortgage ers of the Kansas Pacific railroad against Jay Gould and Russell Sage to his succes-sor, Col. Fellows. With the papers Mr. sor, Col. Fellows. With the papers Mr. Martine makes a memorandum, in which he says, in his opinion, the acts charged constitute a crime. A possible obstacle to a successful prosecution is the statute of limitations, yet there are strong reasons for believing that this obstacle is not insurmountable. The question is so close, and the interests of the people, as well as the defendants, are so important that it seems proper to leave the determination of the question to the courts, if a grand jury sees fit to find an indictment. The action the district at orney refers to—bit of the penal code—relates to the case of a person who secrets, withholds, or otherwish misappropriates property of another with which he is entrusted in any capacity, declares him to be guilty of larceny, and continues: "Upon conviction thereon, and continues: "Upon conviction thereon, and continues; "Upon conviction thereon, and continues, the defendant shall be adjudged to pay a fine not exceeding the sum misappropriated or stolen, with 20 per cent, interest, and to be imprisoned for not more than three years."

Pallures Duringthe Year. NEW YORK, Dec. 30 .- The number of failures and amount of liabilities during 1887, as com

th 1886, is as follows:

Number, Liabilities, Average
9,634 \$167,569,944 \$17.39
114,614,119 11,657 The returns for the Dominion of Canada show 1,382 failures, with \$16,311,745 liabilities; average, \$11,803. The failures in the dominion were line in overy 54 persons in business: in the United States they average one in every 111 persons.

Louisville, Dec. 30.—There appears to be no truth whatever in the reports sent out from Washington concerning the health of Senator Joseph C. S. Blackburn. He was present at a banquet at Eminence, Ky., last night, and made a speech and participated with the heartiness usual to him upon such occasions. He is a Frankfort to day, where the legislative scasion was inaugurated.

Eight Cars Wrecked. JEESEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 30,-A train of empty stock cars on the Pennsylvania railroad treatle collided with empty cars to-day, and was precipitated to the street, Eight cars were wrecked.

Clearfield Hotal Burned. Tynone, Pa., Dec. 30.—The old Clearfield Hotel property, which was built in 1952, was burned to-day. Loss, \$5,000.

AN ADDRESS TO THE POPE.

America's Congratulatory Message to the Head of the Catholic Church.

WORCESTER, MASS., Dec. 33.—Yester-day the jubilee address from the Catholic

the Head of the Catholic Church.

Worderster, Mass., Dec. 33.—Yesterday the jubilee address from the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America to the holy father, Pope Leo XIII, was sent from this city by Rev. Thomas. J. Conaty, president of the union. The address was sent in accordance with a resolution passed at the annual convention at Philadelphia to have Treasurer P. J. Garrigan prepare an address of congratulation. The cover of the address is made of white silk, and has painted on it the papal insignia, and is trimmed with gold edging. The address is beautifully printed on white satin paper in blue and gold colors, and is inscribed, "The Catholic Total Abstinence Society of America, in fillal veneration, love, and admiration on this glorious day of the golden jubilee, offer this gift to his holiness, Leo XIII, happily reigning over the church." The painting on the address was done by the famous artist, Gregori, of Notre Dame. The address, after the language of formal congratulation has been expressed, recites: What wonder then that on the golden antiversary the rulers and the faithful throughout the world should vie with one another in expressing their admiration and fillal reverence toward the most august Leo XIII and bringing their best gifts to the king of Rome and bishop of bishops. We slao, ever grateful, hasten to offer our most fervent prayers to Almighty God for the health and happiness of Leo.

Moreover we who have banded throughout the United States in a sacred bond of total abstinence, having assembled in convention during the year to foster the rights of religion and state, have decided to send to Rome the constitution and by-laws of religion and state, have decided to send to Rome the constitution and by-laws of religion and state, have decided to send to Rome the constitution and by-laws of religion and state, have decided to send to take some for the approbation of the sovereign pontiff. For our sim is, under the guidance of ministers of the church, to eradicate from the fold of Christ thi

A FRATRICIDE HANGED.

## A Virginian Murderer Explates a Hor rible Crime.

HARRISONBURG, VA, Dec. 20.—Wm. Finchum was hanged here to-day at 11:55, Religious services were held in his cell just prior to the execution, but there were no services at the scaffold. The condemned

prior to the execution, but there were no services at the scaffold. The condemned said to the minister that he was willing and ready to die and had no statement to make. At the scaffold in reply to the sheriff. Sinterrogation, "Have you any remarks to make," he replied, "I have not."

Fifteen minutes after the drop fell Finchum was pronounced dead. The body was buried in Potter's field, the family being too poor to take charge of it. The militia were on gaard for a square each way from the jail and no one was permitted to pass without written permision. No unusual insident occurred and all is quiet. The crime for which William Finchum was hanged was the brutal murder of his brother, Preston Finchum. On the 10th of March, 1886, Preston's dead body was found in the woods near Eik Rua Station, on the Shenandosh Valley rallroad, in the eastern part of this (Rockingham) county. An examination di-closed a gur shot wound in the head and the skull crushed in. Circumstances occurring just previous to the discovery of the body caused suspicion to point to William Finchum, and he was streated, and in July following was convicted of murder in the first degree. An appeal to the state supreme court failed to reverse this judgment, and Finchum was subsequently sentenced to be hanged on the 16th of this month, but a respite from subsequently sentenced to be hanged on the 16th of this month, but a respite from Gov. Lee extended his time two weeks

MANAGER M'CAULL VERY ILL.

Careless Attendants Give Him an Over-

dese of Bromide of Potassium. CHICAGO, Dec. 30 .- Col. McCaull, the peratic manager, who was injured by falling on a slippery pavement Tuesday even-ing, has been unconscious since early yeserday morning, and to-night is very

low. After the fall the colonel being nervons and unable to sleep, Dr. Hammond prescribed a small amount of bromide of potassium four times a day. It had a soothing effect, and overzealous friends, not heeding directions, gave the bromide to the colonel whenever he seemed restless. This afternoon they became slarmed at his long sleep, and Dr. Hammond, being sent for, called in consulting physicians. Careful examination and inquiry brought to light the facts regarding the unfortunate overdosing of Col. McCauli, which might have proved comparatively harmless had he not been afflicted with incipient Bright's disease. Still more serious it was found that either the fall or the bromide had produced cerebrale-nemis. Dr. Hammond said to-night that the colonel was nevertheless rallying, and passing out of the stupor, and there was hope that he might recover.

FLINT GLASS WORKERS

twaiting the Action of the Eastern Factory Troubles

PITTSBURG, PA., Dec. 30 .- The flint glass vorkers are awaiting the outcome of the troubles in eastern factories, the manufacturers refusing to sign a scale which would not open the factories to non union men. Should a strike occur 1,800 men would be affected, and from the union strike fund \$15,000 per week would have to be paid out.

New York, Dec. 30.—Jessie White to-day led suddenly at the house of Mrs. Thomas mith, a midwife, in Brooklyn. She had left ber own house in apparent good health a few minutes previously. The cause of death was collapse from a criminal operation. Sufficient evidence to warrant the arrest of Pollaski W. Kleim for complicity was found.

A Murderer Hauged. Marianna, Aus., Dec. 33.—Albert Peters was hanged here to-day for the murder of William Johnson in April, 1855. Twice after conviction Peters escaped, but each time was recaptured. He dropped seven feet, and his neck was broken.

United States Storekeeper Killed. LEXISOTON, KY., Dec. 30.—James A. Hunter a United States storekeeper, was shot and killed at Curley's distillery by Bookkeeper (Cardwell to-day during a quarrel as to the individual rights of each about the distillery.

Peck, Stayne & Co 's Failure. NEW YORK, Dec. 39,—Peck, Stayne & Co,'s liabilities will exceed \$100,000. Creditors criti-cise the failure harshiy. It is said the part-ners are all at home sick.

A Minnesota Merchant Assigns. Two Hannors, Minn, Dec. 30,—L. O. Nelson real estate and merchandise, bas assigned. Liabilities, \$6,000; assets, same.

Printers' Strike Ended. CHIGGO, Dec. 30.—The book and job printers' strike has terminated, and the defeated strikers are gradually returning to work.

who went out several days ago have shown no disposition to interfere with the men at An Old Time Photographer Fails, New York, Dec. 30 - A. B. Gardus, who has been a photographer on Broadway for thirty years, failed to day. Some excitement was occasioned at Port

A CRISIS IN THE STRIKE.

THE READING EMPLOYES WILL GO OUT

The Decision of the Convention Practically Isnoved, But the Philadelphia Assemblies Vote to Quit Work To-Day-The Whole System to be

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Dec. 30,-A crisis in the strike will be reached to-morrow morn-log if the declared intentions of the nine local assemblies, which are made up of the entire number of Reading railroad em-ployes in this city, are lived up to. An unusually large meeting of Local Assembly 5890 was held to-night, and there were present besides the representatives of the eight other assemblies. The meeting was enthusiastic, and at its conclusion, about midnight, it was stated that 5890 had resolved to abide by the action of the Reading convention, and refuse to go to work at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. The delegates from the eight other assemblies, it was said, had pledged their locals to take similar setion.

pledged their locals to take similar setton.

The leaders of 5800, which body are the moving spirits in the proposed general action, declare that all the men are firm and have only delayed because they wanted to take concerted action. They assert that the entire system, with the exception of the mail service, will be tied up to morrow.

It was also resolved at to night's meeting to bring suit for damages against the Reading Company for the alleged willful delaying of telegrams between this city and points on the company's lines in reference to the present troubles.

READING, PA., Dec. 30.—The convention of Reading railroad employes, after a continuous sension of nearly eight hours, adjourned at 3:30 o'clock this morning, at that time deciding to issue orders for a general strike to take place at 19 o'clock today. Every man in the employ of the Reading company, with the exception of passenger train crows, trackmen and signal tower men, and crossing watchmen, is to go on strike, and afteen minutes after the meeting the signal was flashed across the wires to Philadelphia and Williamsport.

The resolution says that the men shall

to go on strike, and fifteen minutes after the meeting the signal was flashed across the wires to Philadelphia and Williamsport.

The resolution says that the men shall strike and remain out until the company shall agree to arbitrate all differences. This includes the shopmen in the city who took the initiative in refusing to go out early this week, thus breaking the backbone of the strike at that time, and every man who belongs to the Knights.

A resolution was also passed offering a reward of \$2,000 for the arrest of any person who in any way destroys or injures any of the company's property. The order includes not only the hands on the main line, but over the whole system, and to take effect at noon to day. It is thought that the shop hands in this city will not obey the order. After the adjournment of the convention the miners held a separate session, and did not adjourn until 5 o'clock this morning. They transacted nothing definite in reference to striking, but agreed to give full financial and moral support to the strikers on the railroad. The Schujkfill county delegation consisted of 125 delegates, and they almost to a man predicted that the company's 30,000 miners would strike if they were not continued the S per cent. advance. The miners did not decide to strike with the railroaders, because they are working by an agreement with the company, which is binding until Jan. I, and because they still have hopes that the company will continue the per cent. advance. Chairman Lee, of the executive committee, before he left iterating this morning declared that if a strike of miners did not decide to the convention had left Reading this morning coal fields as well as the Lehigh miners. He felt sure they would all remain firm, thus placing on strike at one time 100,000 miners, and not a pound of coal could then be mined.

By 70'clock this morning every delegate to the convention had left Reading and departed for home, it having linally adjourned. Capt. Linden, the well-known Pinkerton detective, passed through her

only turbulent recing is repeated to the re-coal regions.

"We sent twenty coal trains into the re-gions and 2,000 loaded cars to tidewator, hesides nearly 1,300 cars of freight gester-day and last night," and General Dis-patcher Bertolet, of this city, this morning.

"Do you think there is a probability of a revival of the strike among your present

"Do you think there is a processity of a revival of the strike among your present force?" was asked.

"No, sir; emphatically no. Why should they? The men all applied for work voluntarily, and it is not probable that they would act so foolishly. Oh, no. They are not made of that kind of material. The men we have now are going to stay with us."

The situation to night remains practically unchanged as far as the Reading rallroaders are concerned hereabouts. The road continues in full operation, and the ship hands show no disposition to strike at any time. The Knights of Labor are evidently losing ground in this vicinity. This week three trades unions withdrew from the order in this city and will be mustered into membership with the Trade and Labor Council of the Federation of Labor, the great rival of the knights. Seven hundred men on the Shamokin and Mahanoy division of the Reading railroad at Shamokin, Mahanoy and Ashingat street loads. The may Reading railroad at Suamokin, Mahanoy plane, and Ashland struck to-day. This may prevent the shipment of coal for a white, even if the miners consent to continua at work. The Reading convention's order to ems to have been obeyed in the coal

work. The Reading convention's order to atrike seems to have been obeyed in the coal regions only.

Reports received here late to night from various points in the Schuyikili coal regions show that the train hands employed on the Mahanoy and Shamokin branches have nearly all gone on strike. This will seriously cripple the company, and prevent the shipment of coal over that division for some days. The Reading Company is about reorganizing its police system, and several hundred men are to be distributed throughout the coal fields at once. At present the officials upprehend serious trouble, and are preparing to meet it. The strike on the main line is practically at an end. There is absolutely no delay anywhere, and coal and freight trains, although the trailis light, are being moved along promptly. Thus far not a single case of violence has been reported anywhere. The only thing that is causing alarm here is the prospect of a coal famine. There is very little in stock anywhere. Local desiers say there is very little coal in Reading.

FRILADELPHIA, Dec. 39.—President Corbin, Superintendent Sweigard, and General Manager McLeod were in conference this morning in the Fourth street office of the Reading ratiroad. They declined to communicate with the press representatives, but they did send out word toward noon that there was nothing new to give out for publication. Advices from Port Richmond, the depots at Ninth street and Sixteenth street, and Willow street wharf at noon were to the effect that the situation has undergone no changes since last evening; that the men were all st work and the company and sendent and the men were all st work and the company and sendent and the men were all st work and the company and sendent and the men were all st work and the company and sendent and the men were all st work and the company and sendent and the men were all st work and the company and sendent and the men were all st work and the company and sendent and the company and sendent and the company and the company and sendent an

were to the effect that the situation has undergone no change since last evening; that the men were all at work and the company had numerous applications from unengaged men who were anxious to go to work.

As far as could be learned this atternoon the order for the Reading employes to strike at neon to-day had no perceptible effect in this city. At Port Richmond and at all the depots and along the lines of the various branches of the company in the city there was the usual activity, and the officials report that none of the employes have quit work. A large body of Pinication detectives, together with squads of city policemen, are still on duty at the coal wharves at Port Richmond and at the frieight depots, but thus far the strikers who went out several days ago have shown

Will Not Oppose the Dawes Bill. PIERRE, DAK., Dec. 30 .- Sitting Bull will no to Washington to oppose the Dawes bill, as favors a reduction of the reservation.

a small frame shed at the Port Richmond yards. The building was filled with tools, and was completely destroyed. The Pickerton men, who first discovered the fire and gave the alarm, are of opinion that it was of incendiary origin, but the city policemen on duty near by believe the fire was caused by an overheated stove.

Superintendent Keim to day issued the following note: "Men wanted for handling coal at the Elizabethport docks of the Philisdelphia and Reading Railroad Company. Steady employment lusured and as high wages as paid by any company for similar services, and full protection guaranteed to every man who edgages with us. None of the men discharged on the, 24th day of December for refusing to handle the company's coal will be engaged. Application for work should be made to John L. Wallace, superintendent of Elizabethport docks, New Jersey, or if men who desire to engage prefer they may address a letter to him by mall, and they be directed where to report."

General Superintendent Sweigard said

report."
General Superintendent Sweigard said

General Superintendent Sweigard said this afternoon in reference to the strike: "It is all right, and we are perfectly satisfied with the aspect of affairs. If the men have been ordered out over the entire system I would like to know when they will go out. At present we are getting along nicely and the work is being done."

In the superintendent's mail this morning was this threatening letter.

PHILADRIPHIA. Dec. 29.—KRIM: It is not necessary that I should waste my precious time in finding out your name to address you properly; anything is good enough for a cur like you. But decidedly, one word for all, if you don't let up on the gentlemen of bot Richmond by to-morrow at moon you will need the Pingerton men on you instead of the company's property. So prepare for the worst,

"Mich.-Mutw."

The envelope was addressed "O'Keime, care of P. & H. R. R. Port Richmond."

The detectives are looking into the matter. President Corbin has issued an address to the miners reciting the whole history of the contract with the miners, declaring that they paid the highest wages, and requesting the men not to abandon their work, guaranteeing that at all times the Reading company will pay as high wages as any other company.

The only case in this city where train The only case in this city where train hands are known to have quit work occurred at West Falls this evening, when several freight crews side tracked their trains and abandoned them. Crews were at once sent from this city to take their places, and the police department were asked for protection, a fear existing, that the new crew would be prevented from going to work. A few officers were sent to the seen, but found that their services were not needed, and all but two of them returned to their district.

The freight handlers and trainmen at the Willow street station, who are nearly all members of District Assembly 5890, most emphatically denied the statement published to-day that the assembly had passed to do so.

Where 6 colories came, it was generally

resolutions refusing to quit work if ordered to do so.

When 6 o'clock came it was generally understood that the men had not been notified to cease their labors. All hands dispersed in the usual quiet way and but little was said. The night crews reported promptly and began work shortly afterward.

A well-known engineer, when asked his

A well-known engineer, when asked his A well-known engineer, when asked his opinion of the situation, said: "I have gone pretty much among the members of the District Assembly 5830 to-day, and from what they have told me I am led to believe that the members of that body would have gone out if they had been told to do so. At this hour I think no strike will be put on again, and that matters on the road will have a rest for a time at least, as a majority of the knights do not favor another uprising."

have a rest for a time at least, as a majority of the knights do not favor another uprising."

Quite a sensation was caused during the afternoon when it became known that James Gleason, car inspector at the Willow street wharf, had received notice on Wednesday from Supt. Sweigard that his services were no longer required by the company. Mr. Gleason was for a long time in the employment of Reading, and his services were valuable. He is master workman of District Assembly 5500, one of the strongest bodies in the order, and has been prominently identified with its organization. Mr. Sweigard's reason for discharging Mr. Gleason, it is asserted, was because of his deep interest in the revolt against the company. The feeling among the men over the discharge of Mr. Gleason is rather bitter.

Pottsville, Pa., Dec. 30.—The announcement of the action of the Raiding convention, although not wholly unexpected, produced a sensation here. It is the subject of universal discussion, and the impression prevalls that the order to strike will by no means meet with universal obedience.

Up to this time (2:45 p. m.) there is no apparent indication that it has taken even

obedience.

Up to this time (2:45 p. m.) there is no apparent indication that it has taken even partial effect.

The shifting crews in the Reading company's yards are all at work, while at Palo Alto everything proceeded as usual this morning.

Alto everything proceeded as usual this morning.

At Tamsqua, the center of operations of the Mahanoy and Little Schuyikill branches, everything is in motion, and there is absolutely no change is the situation there. As to the effect at the mines, it is impossible as yet to perceive, from the fact that but few of the colleries have been at work since Christmas at any rate.

SUNDHY, PA., Dec. 30.—The Reading strike at Shamokin has to night assumed a more belligerent aspect. The strikers are going around importuning boarding houses to refuse food and shelter to the men brought to fill their places. It is reported the miners will refuse to handle coal and load it in cars brought by scab railroad men. Officials of the company claim they have more than enough men to take the places of those discharged.

Morristown, PA., Dec. 30.—To-day ten employes of the Reading railroad left their positions on shifters of freight trains at the route house and three at Bridgeport. All were promptly discharged, and their places filled. Thirty more applicants were ready to go to work.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Dec. 30.—The Read-

to go to work, WILLIAMSPORT, PA., Dec. 30.—The Read ing employes at this point are all at work this afternoon, and freight trains are mov-ing as usual. The officials here report everything in good shape thus far.

BAY STATE LEGISLATURE. Goy. Ames to Advocate the Contract Convict System.

Boston, Dec. 30 .- The Massachusetts egislature will assemble Wednesday. Presdent Boardman, of the senate, and Speaker Noyes, of the house, will be re-elected without opposition. The governor's mes-sage will advocate a return to the contract convict system, as no other will meet the ents without a tremendous outlay

CLAIMANT FOR A FORTUNE. Baltimore Has au Aspirant for a Big

Sum. BALTIMORE, Dec. 30,-Another claimant for the £60,000 which William Kenealy left for an orphanage in New York resides here It is Michael Kenealy, an old resident of Baltimore. The will bequeathing the money to the orphanege was declared void in 1867, and is in the New York state treasury drawing interest.

NOVEL CAUSE FOR DIVORCE. A Husband Who Does Not Want Speculative Wife.

CHICAGO, Dec. 80 -Chas. H Talmage to day filed an application for divorce from his wife. He alleges he gave her money regu-larly, but instead of using it for household purposes she lost it in speculation on the open board of trade. When he told her to quit this work she left the house and has not since returned.

Blind Factory Burned.

DANVILLE, V.a., Dec. 30.—The extensive sash and blind factory of N. Paries & Co., at Walnut Cove, North Carolina, was burned last night. Loss \$25,000: insurance, \$3,500. The fire was accidental.

the work, and setting forth that, owing to the fact that none of the reports was combut the final report and tables affecting the Union Pacific railway were not received until near the close of that month, it was impossible to make any critical examin-ation of the results reached by the acountants and inspecting engineer of the cor mission. The secountants were Richard F. Stevens and William Calhoun, the en-gineer being Col. Richard P. Morgan, jr.

The commission itself examined the directors and officers of the respective roads, and tors and officers of the respective roads, and all sitnesses whom they judged possessed of knowledge of the subject matter of the investigation. They subdivide the report into three parts. The first part relates to the present condition of the companies, their relations with the United States, and the remedial measures to be adopted; the second part reviews the inaucial operations of the companies, and the third part con-tales answers to the various interrogations contained in the bill under which the com-

of the companies, and the third part contains answers to the various interrogations contained in the bill under which the commission was constituted.

The Union Pacific railway is first considered, its total milesge, exclusive of branches, being stated at 1,35 17 miles, including railways formerly known as the Kansas Pacific and Denver Pacific, while the total mileage of the connecting branches, according to the company's report for 1836, is 2,701.35 miles.

The commission has taken a great deal of evidence relating to their cost, their operation, and their effect on the system. The almost unanimous voice of all the witnesses examined by us declares that the branch roads add largely to the earning power of the Union Pacific milway. Many of them go so far as to assert that without these feeders the Union Pacific would be bankrupted in a few years. It appears from the account of these branches that, having regard only to the operation of the branches intemestres, some of them do not pay the expense of operation.

The cost of the branches, traffic rates, &c., is discussed, and the conclusion is resched "that the branches and main line are mutually dependent on each other for support and development, and that through their union they represent a wastly greater relative earning power than would either the branches or the main line itself if they were dismembered. The net earnings of the system, taken for the past two years (by which is now meant their gross earning less their operating expenses and taxes), have averaged \$9,800,000, of which sum \$8,200,000 should be credited to the parent line and \$1,600,000 to the branch system.

The actual value of the system, as gathered from Col. Morgan's intelligent examination, based both on cost of construction, on the increased value of terminal facilities and right of way, and also on a close and critical examination of the earning powers of the main line, may be approximately stated at \$150,000,000.

stated at \$150,000,000.

The report then goes on to explain the lies of the United States only applying to the Union Pacific lying between Omaha and Orden, and recites a decision of the Supreme court in regard to the lien.

The report adds that it is universally conceded by every intelligent person who has studied the subject that the Union Pacific arilway money. It is existen cannot bay the studied the subject that the Union Pacific railway proper or its system cannot pay the indebtedness to the Unsted States at maturity. It was decided, therefore, "to submit a scheme which shall secure to the United States full payment of all debts due it from said company, with a reasonable rate of interest, having due regard to the financial ability of said company and the proper conduct of its business in such a mauner as shall afford efficient service to the public."

the public."

The report says: "We have, therefore, inserted in the bill which we recommend a section requiring the Union Pacific Rallway Company in accepting the terms of the Company in accepting the terms of the adjustment offered, to consent that, as to all causes of action existing or to exist against any trustee, director, or officers of the company, for any cause whatsoever, the company shall, on the application of the Department of Justice of the United States, sing any suit or take any proceedings that shall be directed by that department, and prosecute such suit or proceedings, under its direction, to final consummation."

The Central Pacific is next taken up, its subsidized portion being from a point five miles west of Ogden, Utab, to Sacramento City, Cal., a distance of 737.50 mile, and from Sacramento City to San Jose (formerly

City, Cal., a distance of 737.50 mile, and from Sacramento City to San Jose (formerly inown as the Western Pacific), at the south end of the Bay of San Francisco.

After giving the distance, amount of subsidy, consolidations and extensions, including the Southern Pacific system, the report says: All that has been said in regard to the unsatisfactory nature of the statutory lieu in the case of the Union Pacific Railway Company applies with equal force to the Central Pacific Railway Company.

The total funded debt of the system, after allowing all possible credits, is stated at

llowing all possible credits, is stated a \$7.817,000, exclusive of the obligations to \$57.817,000, exclusive of the obligations to the United States, which amount exceeds the estimated cost of reproducing all tases reads. The conclusion is therefore reached that: "A present mortgage given by the Central Pacific Railroad, embracing the entire 1.357.20 miles of the railroad as now consolidated, would therefore give but little additional security to the present statutory lieu. It has, however, as in the case of the Union Pacific, the advantage of gathering together and placing within the control of the fereditor a complete mortgage of the

the (creditor a complete mortgage of the entire railroad, including the California and Oregon, the San Josquin Valley, the San Francisco, Oakland and Alameda branches and the terminal facilities at Oakland and San Francisco.

The total balance of debt due to the

The total balance of debt due to me United States at the maturity of the bonds is stated at \$71,722,524 65. The average date of maturity of the Central Pacific is Nev. 18, 1897, and of the Western Pacific, Sept. 5, 1898.

The same considerations which have in-

fluenced the action of the committee in re-gard to the Union Pacific apply to the Con-tral Pacific. A bill is submitted which is thought to be

trail Pacific.

A bill is submitted which is thought to be appropriate to the case.

Comparatively little space is devoted to the other railroads whose affairs were investigated by the commission. They share in the condemnation of the methods of their builders and managers which is bestowed in the cases of the Union and Centrai Pacific, and appropriate legislation for each of them is recommended.

In discussing legislation looking to adjustment between the companies and the government the commission thinks the bills suggested will meet the difficulty. The facts proved before the commission, it is claimed, are surely sufficient to constitute probable cause for alleging yiolation of duty against many of the officers and directors.

The conclusion reached by this commission, based on their own examinations of the officers of the respective companies, upon the examination of the accounts of the companies by the experts of the commission, and upon the report of the topsecting engineer of the commission, is that, with a single exception to be presently noted, all of the duties and obligations above referred to have been persistently disregarded. The result is that those who have controlled and directed the construction and development of these companies have become possessed of their surplus assets through issues of bonds, stocks, and payments of dividends, voted by them serves, while the great creditor, the United States, finds itself substantially without

adequate security for the repayment of its

sacquate security for the repayment of its loans.

The single exception above referred to, we desire, at the threshold of this portion of the report, to indicate and emphasize. We refer to the administration of the Union Pacific Rallway Company since the spring of 1834. In our judgment, it is fally and entirely exposerated from the condemnation to be passed on the transactions of other roads, and relating to other periods.

The purchase of a controlling interest by Jay Gould in 1873, the subsequent increase of the capital stock to 200,000 shares, the fnauguration of the policy of constructing branch lines in 1877, the events leading up to the consolitation of the Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific, and that consolidation liself are detailed at great length and visited with sweeping condemnation.

The financial operations of the Central Pacific Raliroad Company and its branches are discussed at great length, and the various transactions of Directors Stanford, Huntington, Hopkins, and Crocker, who are declared to have had absolute countrol of its affairs, are gone into with great minuteness.

In regard to the expenditure of large

of its affairs, are gone into with great minuteness.

In regard to the expenditure of large sums of money by the directors of the Central and Western Pacific roads the report says that there is no room for doubt that a large portion of this money was used for the purpose of influencing legislation and of preventing the passage of measures deemed to be heatile to the interests of the company, and for the purpose of influencing elections. And there was no doubt that large sums of money were expended by Mr. Huntington is his efforts to defeat the passage of various bills pending in Congress.

With the majority report of the Pacific railway commission are submitted for the consideration of Congress four bills, relating, respectively, to the Union Pacific, the Central Pacific the Pacific and Pacific Company and the Sioux City and Pacific Company and the Sioux City and Pacific Company and the Pacific Length Pacific Length

COMMISSIONER PATTION'S REPORT.

commissioner partison's emporat.

The report of ex-Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, covers twenty pages, with forty-eight additional pages of specifications in support of the general statements contained in the report. It briefly recites the history of the grant of subsidy bonds amounting to \$64,623,512 to the six railroad companies (afterward reduced in number by consolidations to four) which formed parts of the original scheme of communication between five points on the Missouri river and the Pacific ocean. It gives the figures showing the payment of interest for thirty years by the government on these bonds, amounting to \$114,261,247; the grant of 25,000,000 acres of land to the railroad companies, on which they have realized \$39,479,139.71, with lands worth \$55,000,000 yet unsold; the receipt by the companies of aid from other sources, amounting to \$3,070,877, and the further advantage of \$109,700,250, representing the value of the use of the government's aunual advances of \$8,577,410, which it does not require the companies to repay until the maturity of the subsidy bonds in 1805-100.

By adding these sums together the com-

By adding these sums together the com-missioner calculates that the total aid ex-tended to the six companies was as fol-lows:

issued \$80,000 of stock. Altegether the four companies named received less than \$5,000,000 in money for stock, yet their officers swore that over \$97,000,000 of stock had been "actually paid in."

The stock of the Sioux City and Pacific was fully paid. But in return for every \$10 paid in, each stockholder received \$90 shortly after the completion of the road, either in cash or in negotiable bonds, in addition to his certificate of ownership in a road that represented 50 per cent. in excess of his subscription.

The six roads were built for less then

The six roads were built for less than

The six roads were built for less then \$00,000,000, yet bonds and stock were issued for \$208,202,463.

Nearly every obligation which these corporations assumed under the laws of the United States or as common carriers has been violated. Their management has been a national disgrace. Since the date of their inception they have been conducted upon a purely speculative basis. Their perminent prosperity has been lost sight of, while their managers greedily strove for temporary advantage. The aided companies combined with others to tax the comtemporary advantage. The aided compa nies combined with others to tax the com munities which they served, and they forced
the consuming classes in all sections of the
country to contribute to the payment of
interest and dividend upon the fictitious
capital which they had created. They increased the cost of living. They isd proprictary claim to the traffic of large sections of the country.

In their relations to the government they nupities which they served, and they forced

In their relations to the government they resorted to every device their ingenuity could invent in their efforts to evade the plain requirements of the law. In transporting troops and supplies for the government they violated the contract obligation to charge reasonable rates by changing more than they charged private shippers for the same kind of service, and the overcharges upon the government by the Central and Union Pacific Companies since 1880 are estimated to have been: Union Pacific, \$301,407.03; Central Pacific, \$107,535.63, In addition to these losses from overcharges the government has suffered through the erroneous reports made by the aided comthe government has suffered through the erroneous reports made by the aided companies to the government, and the total lors from overcharges and erroneous reports is estimated at over \$8,000,000. The profits of the roads he figures at \$278,023,027.63, equaling \$15,000,000 a year. The aided companies have paid out \$25,000,000 for bools, rebates, &c.

for nools, rebates, &c.

He finds that four men, Stanford, Crocker, Huntington, and Hopkins, who control the Central Pacific, diverted the caraings of the company by making contracts with themselves by themselves for construction and repairs, and have divided among themselves over \$142,000,000; that they built 1,171 miles of adjunct lines, and, as directors of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, took leases of their own lines from themselves for the Central Pacific at the rate of nearly 13 per cent. per annum: that themselves for the Central Pacific at the rate of nearly 13 per cent, per annum: that fifteen months ago three of those directors contracted with themselves to build an extension of the California and Oregon division of the Central Pacific, a distance of 103 miles, the actual cost of which work was \$3,505,609, while they paid to themselves \$3,000,000 in stock and \$4,500,000 in bonds—the market value of the stock and bonds at that time having been \$3,640,005—so that they personally profited by those own votes by that single transaction to the extent of \$4.834,391. As directors of the Central Pacific they also directors of the Central Pacific they also loaned the funds of that company to them-selves to build the Southern Pacific, a competing line across the continent.

The Central Pacific Company also expended \$4,818,355.67, of which the mana-

gers declined to give any explanation, or to persidections to give any explanation, or to permit others to explain. The bilance sheet of the Central Pacific for 1886 should have shown a deficit of \$14,000,000, but by delitting the government interest from the debit side and marking up the value of the unsold lands from \$12,500,000 to \$23,500,000, an apparent surplus of over \$28,000,000 was presented.

debit side and marking up the value of the unsold lands from \$12,500,000 to \$23,500,000, an apparent surplus of over \$28,000,000 was presented.

He finds that \$38,000,000 had been expended by the Union Pacific in construction, and many more millions squandered in purchasing bankrupt branch lines at excessive prices, and that the earnings of the express and telegraph service of the company were, in violation of law, placed under the control of express and telegraph companies in which the directors had an interest. Expenditures for legislation in western states are not accounted. The Union, Central, and Kansas l'acific roads evaded local taxation and increased the burden on others by refusing to patent \$8.72,077 acres which they have sold, and falled to apply for patents on 7,500,000 acres which they have sold. He says if the roads had been honestly managed the debt to the government could been repaid, charges to shippers could be reduced \$5.000,000 per year, and a 6 per cont. return them made on the investment, and in eighteen years the stockholders would have had in property \$6.18 for every \$1 invested. They divided \$17,347.116 fictitions stock, dissipated \$107,000,000, which should have been applied to the government, and overcharged shippers \$140,000,000.

Toward the exitiguishment of its debt the commission was told that the Union Pacific Railway Company would pay \$35,000,000. The officials of the Central Pacific said that the sided portion of that line was not worth more than the first mortgage of \$77,855,650, which is prior to the government without any return for its unpaid advances thus far made, amounting to \$40,000,000, \$1,000,000 was offered in liquidation of the government without any return for its unpaid advances thus far made, amounting to over \$3,000,000, \$3,000,000 in settlement of a claim, the present worth of which is \$122,482,105,32.

He then devotes a great part of his report to the enumeration of several instances of the violation of obligations by the companies, and says the consolidation

cool,000 of the present value of the indebtchuess owing to it by the bond-aided compapiles."

In commenting on remodies, the commissioner says: "What should the government
do? A mere money recovery is the least
of benefits it should consider in deciding
upon its course of action. To redeen
these roads from the perverted uses to
which they have been applied in order
that the beneficent public purpose Congress had in view in their creation may
be realized, is a consideration of ininiticly greater importance to the people
than the repayment of a given number of
dollars and cents into the treasury. The
government can well afford to lose a porlion of this indebtedness if this object can
be accomplished. Every consideration of
public policy, the enforcement of law, the
supremacy and dignity of the government,
demand a treatment of this subject far
above and beyond any mere attempt to collect a public debt.

All the companies save the Union Pacific, he says, are bankrupt, and no part of
their indebtedness can be recovered by the
government except on compulsory legal
process. The actual effect of the recommendation of the majority of the commission is impractical and impotent. He
therefore recommends that there is but
one recourse—forfeiture of charter, the ap
pointment of a receiver, and suit to be
instituted similar to that of the Credit
Mobiller in 1873, and institution of legal
proceedings by the Attorney General, civil
or criminal, against all persons and corporations liable.

A BOGUS CHECK

Received by Mr. Watrous, but Mrs. Lester's Check Is Real. Among those ladies who are connected,

nore or less, with that great powermodern journalism-none have been more conspicuous in this city than Mrs. Lisle Lester. Whether this was due to her natural tion each must settle for himself, but there is no doubt that of all the "impresses upon Washington journalism" which have ema-nated from her too facile pen those which pear the latest date are the most powerful and far-reaching in their influence.

In no profession has the stringency of the In no profession has the stringency of the money market been so perceptible as in that line of work which provides backwoods papers with two columns a week for the princely remuneration of \$5 per month and the privilege of worrying circus advance agents for recognition of the press. Of course such a precarious income as this would not leave a very heavy balance on the credit side of the second, but with an occasional lift from some society greenborn who desired cheap notoriety the average femenine Bohemian manages to cke out an existence that bears in its habits a striking resemblance to the ways and striking resemblance to the ways and means of that American gentleman of leis-

means of that American gentleman of leisure commonly called a tramp.

Occasionally, however, there are viscissitudes which can only be conquered by some bold action, and these evil combinations have struck Mrs. Lester quite frequently of late. On Thursday she went to the well-known "Cottage market," on Fourteenth street, and ordered of Mr. Watrous groceries and provisions to the amount of \$3.20, which she desired him to send to her at No. 1411 Craven Terrace. When the goods were delivered the driver was given in exchange a check for the amount due, drawn on the Columbia National Bank, but when Mr. Watrons tried to get cash for the cashier that the lady had no account there, Mr. Watrons tried to get cash for the clip of paper he was informed by the cashier that the lady had no account there. Conversation developed the fact that on several previous occasions checks had been presented by persons who had been similarly victimized and, thereupon, Mr. Watrons and bis lawyer appeared before Justice O'Neal and swore out a warrant against the several previous occasions checks had been presented by persons who had been similarly victimized and, thereupon, Mr. Watrons and his lawyer appeared before Justice O'Neal and swore out a warrant against the lady, charging that she "did fraudulenty make and deliver to the said Watrous a certain check on the Columbia National Bank, of Washington, D. C. for the sum of \$3.20, payable to the order of the said Watrous, with the intent to cheat and defraud him."

fraud him."
Yesterday morning the warrant was placed in Officer Nicholson's hands, and he arrested Mrs. Lester. She was taken to police court, where she was held in \$500 ball for trial next Tuesday. She was unable to give the required security, so when the "Maria" made its afternoon trip to the jail one of its most distinguished occupants was the ex-president of the Woman's National Press Association.

"The Lady of Lyons." To-day's matinee at Albaugh's will witness a single performance of Bolwer's "Lady of Lyons." Miss Davenport will enact Pauline. Mr. McDowell Methodte, and Mr. Hurley Gen.

Rare Vistage of Champagne.

The old house of G. H. Munm & Co. has for a century maintained the front rank in champagne for uniform purity and bounder, but their vintage of 1884 of "Munm's Extra Dry surpasses every thing heretofore, Connoiseurs pronounce it phonomenal, Mr. J. H. Breslin, of the Gliscy House, New York, asyndight of the Doremin, after analysis, places it at the head of champagness on account of its freeness from alcohol and its purity.

The Weather.

For the Bistrict of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia-Warmer, rain, fresh to brisk southerly winds, followed Sunday by colder fair weather and northwesterly winds

Thermometer readings; 7 a. m., 160°; 3 p. m., 25,0°; 11 p. m., 21,0°; mean temperature, Ti.0°; maximum, 28.6°; minimum, 14.2°; mean relative humidity, 61,7°; total precipitation, 0.00 inches.

## THE DEMANDS OF SOCIETY,

THREE CENTS.

DAYS AND HOURS OF RECEPTIONS IN THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

New Year's Day Sets the Season In Full Blast-Events of Interest for the Coming Week-Calendar of Calling

The week now going out has been quiet, in that no large social events have come off. The ladies have lunched and been lunched pretty extensively until the list of luncheon parties might be cited as proof of the saying that if women were left to them-selves they would dine somewhere near the hour of noon. Mrs. Leiter's second tea was an event of moment, but it is safe to say that the troubled waves of social tribu-lation have now subsided into peaceful calm. The death of ex-Secretary Manning nclined the Cabinet familles to social julet, and the ball to which the young people of the dancing class were looking forward at Mrs. Whitney's for last evening failed to be given, out of respect to the memory of the dead and the feelings of the living. Other events—test, receptions, and dinners—have made the capital mildly

and dinners—have made the capital mildly gay during the week.

On Monday the President's reception at the white house will open the official season of 1888. The ladies of the Cabinet who will sests the President and Mrs. Cleveland on that occasion will be few in number. Mrs. Endicett's sprained knes will to permit her to stand in line, Mrs. Vilas is slowly convatering from an attack of nervous prostration, and Mrs. Lamar has wisely put herself out of the reach of the embarrassment of her position by absenting herself from the city. The family of the Attorney General is never represented at the white house festivities, as there is no wife there, so that Mrs. Fairchild and Mrs. Whitney will probably be the only laries that stand with the President and his wife. It is probable, with a good deal of uncerwhich house restrictives, as there is no wife there, so that Mrs. Fairchild and Mrs. Whitney will probably be the only ladies that stand with the President and his wife. It is probable, with a good deal of uncertainty in the coojecture, that Miss Bayard may represent the Secretary of State by standing with the receiving party. And if she does her place is manifestly at the foot of the line and not at the elbis of Mrs. Cleveland. It is in cases of this character that the young and bounding republic feels the need of a traditional formula or decree of state etiquette to settle the point without reference to personal feelings or influence. At the court of St. James a similar matter was decided upon by Queen Victoria, whose authority upon matters of court etiquette there is no one hardy enough to gainsay. The Turkieh minister was the dean of the diplomatic corps. He had no wife, and wished his daughters to take precedence of all the ladies of the corps. He took the matter to the queen, who personally loved the young women; took them to drive with her, and showed them distinguished attentions, but she would not suffer them to rank the married women of the diplomatic circle. The Misses Schenck, when with Gen. Schenck in London, never enjoyed the privileges accorded the wife of the American ministere A beautiful instance of the same principl, is the example set by Miss West, who is the mistress of her father's house, and in it is given all honor, but outside she is ranked by the wives of Sir Lionel's secretaries. It is sure that some styllsh gown will be worn on New Year's, and it is certain that a good effect will be made upon all the vikitors at the capital. At 19 o'clock the Secretary of State and family will retire from the while house and repair to their home, where they will entertain the diplomatic corps at breakfast. At 2 o'clock the official receptions at the homes of the Cabinet ministers will begin. The Misses Bayard will open their house, for the first time in two years, to the public; Mrs. Fairchild will

ceive visits. And the day will be suitably rounded out by a number of dinner parties and a ball in the beautiful house of Admirat and Mrs. Porter.

On Tuesday the wives of Representatives Mrs. James E. Campbell. Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Henry Bacon, Mrs. George G. Symes, and numerous others at their hotels will receive, and the laties of K street and Mrs. Gen. Van Vliet and Mme. Romero at the Mexican legation will be at home.

be at home.
Wednesday will be another rushing day. The Cabinet Isdles will hold their dra-formal receptions. Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Fairchild, and the Misses The Cabinet ladles will hold their first formal receptions. Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Endicott, Mrs. Fairchild, and the Misses Bayard will be at home. These receptions will begin at 3 o'clock, not before that hour, and will extend until 6. It is unnecessary to say that 6 o'clock does not mean half past that hour. The Cabinet ladies should have an hour's rest before their 7 o'clock dinners if they are to keep their digestions in any sort of order. Whenever the President's appointments are confirmed there will be another Cabinet house opened, which, from all that we hear of its prospective occupants, will be a pleasant one. The house Mr. Dickinson has taken, on I street, facing Farragat square, is the same Secretary Fairchild hired in the summer, and afterward purchasing his present residence, was left with the house on his hands. It was put in fine order by the Secretary of the Treasury, and is a large three-room doep house. This day will also be gay with 4 to 7 toas. Mrs. San Mrs. San Mrs. San will mangurate her Wednesday at-homes with a tea, and Mrs. and the Misses Gouverneur will be a thome after 4 o'clock. Mrs. Dabligren, too, will open her Thomas circle house on that Jay. After the dinners all the swell society people will go—late to be sure—to the legation of the Eritish minister, where the event of the season, Sir Lionel Weat's ball, will be given. The weather bureau is asked to give a good plece of the best the shop affords on senators' day. It is also the day of I street. Some of the receptions will be most elaborate. Mrs. Stanford and Mrs. Hearst will do the honors of the golden state with lavish hands. Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Quay, Mrs. Sabine, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Pugh, Mrs. Farwell, and Mrs. Cockreil will be some of the hoatessea who will keep open houses on that day. So far no one has ventured to announce a "tea" for Thuraday, and it would seem like crowding the day inordinately to do so. In the evening the first state dinner will be given at the white bouse to the members of the Cabinat and

nately to do so. In the evening the first state dinner will be given at the white house to the members of the Cabinet and

ladies.

The army and navy people will fill up Friday with the opening of hospitable homes. Mrs. Gen. Van Vliet will hold her second afternoon reception, and Mrs. John F. Rodgers will inaugurate a series of Friday "at homes." It is the day set apart for the ball at the Country, but whether there will be a ball or no remains to be proven. will be a ball or no remains to be proven.

The lady of the Whitney house will hold. The lady of the Whitney house will hold her first afternoon reception on Saturday, and the ladies of Connecticut arenus will be at home to callers. This skeleton of the week's social calender shows that the business of the first week of the New Year will leave little time for new resolutions or for prayer. It seems almost seasonable to ask those amiable ladies who are not society women to remember their sister whom position or wealth or finelination and special fitness have devoted to the gayeties of the world in their daily orions most tenderly.

To Answer for Killing His Child. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.—John North, who truck his child its death blow, was arraigned to-day. Both he and his wife were intoxicated at the time. North says he did not strike the blow, while his wife positively says he did.

Economic Association. NEW YORK, Dec. 39 .- The annual meeting of the American Economic Association was held